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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-841  
S. 3679

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3679

- Aug. 27, 1962      Sen. Fulbright introduced and discussed S. 3679 which was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Print of bill and remarks of author.
- Oct. 1, 1962      Senate committee approved S. 3679.
- Oct. 2, 1962      Senate committee reported S. 3679 with amendment. S. Report No. 2263. Print of bill and report.
- Rep. Fascell introduced H. R. 13307 which was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.
- Oct. 3, 1962      Senate passed S. 3679 as reported.
- House committee reported H. R. 13307 without amendment. H. Report No. 2524. Print of bill and report.
- Oct. 4, 1962      House passed S. 3679 without amendment in lieu of H. R. 13307.
- H. R. 13307 indefinitely postponed due to passage of S. 3679.
- Oct. 18, 1962      Approved: Public Law 87-841.



DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-841

WORLD FOOD CONGRESS IN 1963. Authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963









87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. 3679

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 27, 1962

Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Governments food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundances and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the mid-

point of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington, District of Columbia. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in Washington and shall be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses, rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official functions and courtesies.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington, District of Columbia.

87TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S. 3679**

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# **A BILL**

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Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

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By Mr. FULBRIGHT

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AUGUST 27, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations



EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF  
1933, AND FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACT

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON PROPOSED PROGRAM OF AIRPORT  
DEVELOPMENT

A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, that it is not advisable to make public by January 1, 1963, the proposed program of airport development for fiscal year 1963 and that under the circumstances the Agency proposes to announce its program about June 30, 1963; to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 11 OF FEDERAL  
REGISTER ACT

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend further section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON DEFERMENT OF 1962 REPAYMENT  
INSTALLMENT DUE FROM PERSHING COUNTY  
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, HUMBOLDT  
PROJECT, NEVADA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, his determination relating to the deferment of the 1962 repayment installment due from the Pershing County Water Conservation District, Humboldt project, Nevada; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

MORTGAGE INSURANCE AND LOANS TO HELP  
FINANCE COST OF FACILITIES FOR GROUP  
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE OR DENTISTRY

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

## PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Junior Chamber of the Virgin Islands, of St. Thomas, V.I., favoring more self-government for the Virgin Islands, principally in the form of an elected Governor and voting representation in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments:

H.R. 12711. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1923).

By Mr. MONRONEY, from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment:

S. 2815. A bill to amend the act of September 7, 1957, relating to aircraft loan guarantees (Rept. No. 1924).

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment:

H.R. 11880. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1925).

ATTENDANCE AT MEETING OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMEN-  
TARY ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF  
A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 1926)

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 379) accepting an invitation to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, and submitted a report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and the resolution, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Vice President is authorized to appoint four Members of the Senate as a delegation to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, at the invitation of the Nigerian Branch of the Association, and to designate the chairman of said delegation.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the delegation including staff members designated by the chairman to assist said delegation shall not exceed \$15,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. METCALF (for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD):

S. 3678. A bill to ratify certain conveyances of land on the Crow Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. METCALF when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 3679. A bill authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. FULBRIGHT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

## RESOLUTION

ATTENDANCE AT MEETING OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENARY  
ASSOCIATION

Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 379) accepting an invitation to attend the next general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. FULBRIGHT, which appears under a separate heading.)

RATIFICATION OF CERTAIN CON-  
VEYANCES OF LAND ON THE CROW  
INDIAN RESERVATION

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to ratify certain conveyances of land on the Crow Indian Reservation. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, requesting the proposed legislation, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3678) to ratify certain conveyances of land on the Crow Indian Reservation, introduced by Mr. METCALF (for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed, in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all conveyances made prior to October 18, 1957, in violation of the acreage limitations contained in the first paragraph of section 2 of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), as amended by the Act of June 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 252), are hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed insofar as such acreage limitations are concerned, but the right to challenge such conveyances for any other cause recognized by law, and the right to obtain access and ways of necessity pursuant to State law, shall not be affected by this Act: *Provided*, That no conveyance ratified, confirmed, or validated by this Act shall be construed to convey to the original grantee of any allottee, his heirs or assigns, any mineral rights in the lands to which this Act applies, which minerals shall continue to be governed by Public Law 86-283.

The letter presented by Mr. METCALF is as follows:

AUGUST 20, 1962.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
*President of the Senate,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed a draft of a proposed bill "to ratify certain conveyances of land on the Crow Indian Reservation."

We recommend that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The bill ratifies all conveyances of land made prior to October 18, 1957, that were in violation of the acreage limitations contained in the first paragraph of section 2 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), relating to the Crow Reservation. The paragraph reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. No conveyance of land by any Crow Indian shall be authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior to any person, company, or corporation who owns at least six hundred and forty acres of agricultural or one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of grazing land within the present boundaries of the Crow Indian Reserva-



tion, nor to any person who, with the land to be acquired by such conveyance, would become the owner of more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of agricultural or one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of grazing land within said reservation. Any conveyance by any such Indian made either directly or indirectly to any such person, company, or corporation of any land within said reservation as the same now exists, whether held by trust patent or by patent in fee shall be void and the grantee accepting the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment."

This paragraph was amended by the act of June 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 252), to permit the Secretary, under certain circumstances, to approve sales of allotted and inherited land to members of the Crow Tribe without regard to the acreage limitations.

It is clear that numerous violations have occurred. Some of the violations occurred in connection with sales over which this Department had control, and some occurred in connection with sales over which we had no control—that is, sales in cases where the Department issued a fee patent to the Indian and the Indian sold his land without governmental supervision.

The House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs held field hearings on this subject on October 18 and 19, 1957.

The facts as we know them can be summarized as follows:

1. The number of violations is not known. Private sales by Indians who have received fee patents are outside the area of this Department's responsibility. In order to determine the number of violations it would be necessary to check each sale made by an Indian or by the Department on behalf of an Indian. The check would need to include the acreage then owned by the purchaser, and an examination of any resale transaction to determine whether the purchaser was acting as an agent for someone else.

2. Between 1920 and 1930 our records show three supervised sales by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In each instance the bidder furnished affidavits that a purchase by them would not result in a violation of the statutory limitations.

3. Between 1931 and 1940 our records do not show any supervised sales. This was a period when the policy was not to sell any Indian land except in cases of distress or emergency.

4. In 1941 the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the superintendent of the Crow Reservation that any further purchases by the Miller Land & Livestock Co. would be in violation of the act, indicating a continued alertness with respect to the act.

5. In 1942 two supervised sales were made. No affidavits were required and no check was made regarding the statutory limitations.

6. Between 1946 and 1955 there were 21 supervised sales (517 tracts), and no check was made of the statutory limitations. The area director at that time stated that he was informed by the Washington office that the statutory limitations were not operative. The Chief of the Branch of Realty in Washington could not recall giving that advice. There is no satisfactory explanation of the failure to enforce the statutory limitations.

7. The hearings of the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs in 1957 contained conflicting testimony on the question of whether there was local knowledge of the statutory limitations during the period after 1930.

8. In 1955 when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs first learned of the problem

he issued instructions to stop all future supervised sales without first taking affirmative action to assure compliance with the statutory limitations. He also cautioned all persons buying Crow lands in private sales, and all title insurance companies involved, to check carefully for possible violations of the law.

9. Whether the supervised sales referred to above resulted in a violation of the statute cannot be determined without a detailed check of the county records.

10. This Department asked the Department of Justice to institute both criminal and civil actions against persons who have violated the act. The Department of Justice advised us that no criminal prosecutions would be warranted for possible violations occurring before the fall of 1955 when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suspended all sales of Crow lands, and that civil actions to set aside conveyances in violation of the act would be considered upon the submission of a full factual report for each case. On April 6, 1960, we referred to the Department of Justice the facts relating to three sales that appeared to be in violation of the statute. We recommended that appropriate action be instituted to set aside the conveyances. Since that time the matter has been under consideration in the Department of Justice. On April 6, 1962, we were informally advised by the Justice Department that the matter has not yet been referred to the U.S. attorney but that it still remains under study.

11. The Crow Tribe asked for the enactment of legislation ratifying these titles by a resolution dated April 14, 1956. The tribe later withdrew its request and opposed the enactment of legislation of that kind. That is its present position.

After considering all of the circumstances, we are of the opinion that legislative action is the most practical and desirable method of clearing the land titles. It is not easy to assess the blame for the present situation. Clearly, the Department is partially to blame because of its failure to give notice of the statutory limitations when making sales after 1940. We are also convinced that some of the purchasers and title examiners either knew of the statutory limitations or were negligent in not checking. We are also convinced, however, that some of the defective titles are now in the hands of innocent purchasers. In view of the fact that the Indian seller in each case was paid for the land, and there is no evidence that any Indian has been prejudiced by the statutory violations, it would be equitable to ratify the titles by legislation in order to clear up the unsatisfactory situation that exists now.

Although our draft bill does not contain a provision to this effect, Congress may wish to consider the advisability of a repeal of the statutory acreage limitations in question. Any limitation of the market tends to decrease the price that an Indian owner can obtain for his land and deprive him of fair market value. If an Indian allotment is surrounded by a large ranch, that rancher may be the best or only prospect for purchasing the land at its fair value.

S. 332 and H.R. 2381 were introduced in the 85th Congress to deal with this situation. The Senate bill passed the Senate, but was not reported in the House.

S. 55 and H.R. 439 were introduced in the 86th Congress and neither was reported by committee.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this draft bill from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, JR.,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

## WORLD FOOD CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1963

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

The proposed legislation has been requested by the Secretary of State and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of State, dated August 22, 1962, in regard to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3679) authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT, by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's Food and Peace Program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundances and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the Tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the U.S. food for peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and goodwill through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and



Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food for peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting Government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington, D.C. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the organization in holding the World Food Congress in Washington and shall be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official functions and courtesies.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington, D.C.

The letter presented by Mr. FULBRIGHT is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, August 22, 1962.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I submit herewith a proposed bill which would enable the United States to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in convening a World Food Congress in Washington, D.C., in June 1963; and which further provides for an appropriation authorization to the Department of State for expenses incident to organizing and holding the Congress in the Department's conference facilities.

The World Food Congress is being organized in accordance with Resolution No. 13-59 of the 10th session of the FAO Conference which authorized the Director General of FAO, as part of the freedom from hunger campaign, to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963. This will coincide with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs (Va.) Conference which led to the creation of FAO as one of the new international agencies to be charged with the task of helping achieve the "four freedoms." The Congress will focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition, food supply and distribution; and recommend international cooperative measures for the combating of hunger and malnutrition. It will endeavor to assess and state the current and future food and nutritional needs for the world as a whole and for specific regions; examine and determine the measures necessary to meet these needs; invite and stimulate the cooperation of the governments and peoples of the countries of the world in achieving this goal; and generally recommend multilateral action toward this end. The Congress, which will fall midway in the FAO's 5-year worldwide freedom from hunger campaign, should afford a suitable forum and opportunity to bring together diversified opinions on these subjects, so that fu-

ture action to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition may be made more effective and lasting.

The President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the U.S. Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom from hunger campaign of the FAO, recognized the necessity for a World Food Congress to emphasize the willingness of the U.S. Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge. The U.S. food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom from hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition. It is hoped that the Congress will be able to give favorable consideration to this request during the present session.

A similar communication is being sent to the Speaker of the House.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

Enclosure: Proposed draft legislation.

#### REVENUE ACT OF 1962— AMENDMENTS

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 10650) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for investment in certain depreciable property, to eliminate certain defects and inequities, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. GORE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10650, *supra*, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. GORE (for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the House bill 10650, *supra*, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SPARKMAN submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10650, *supra*, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I intend to offer to H.R. 10650, the Internal Revenue Act of 1962. The purpose of my amendment is to permit an additional exemption for a taxpayer with a dependent child who is a student above the secondary level at an educational institution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON NATIONAL BANK BILLS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the Banking and Currency Committee has scheduled a hearing on H.R. 8874, the bank service corporation bill, this coming Thursday, August 30, at 10 a.m., in room 5302 New Senate Office Building. I wish to announce that the committee will also receive testimony at the same time and place on H.R. 7796, a bill to amend certain lending limitations on real estate and construction loans applicable to national banks, which was passed by the House on August 6, 1962; on H.R. 12577, a bill to place authority

over the trust powers of national banks in the Comptroller of the Currency, and on H.R. 12899, a bill to amend the statutes relating to branch banks upon conversion, consolidation, or merger. The latter two bills were passed by the House today.

All persons who wish to appear and testify on H.R. 7796, H.R. 12577, or H.R. 12899 are requested to notify Mr. Matthew Hale, chief of staff, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, room 5300, New Senate Office Building, telephone Capitol 4-3121, extension 3931.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Article written by Thomas F. Stafford and appearing in the Charleston Gazette of August 22, 1962, concerning agricultural growth and continuing need for improved farming methods.

By Mr. THURMOND:

Interview entitled "Roskow Is Wrong—the Communists Are Not Mellowing," with Dr. Gerhart Niemer, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame, and published in the Manion Forum, of South Bend, Ind., issue of July 29, 1962.

Sundry newspaper articles and editorials dealing with the "win" policy in the cold war.

#### PROPOSED EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR AQUARIUM IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last year the House authorized a \$20 million aquarium in the District of Columbia. Now there is on the Senate Calendar a bill, H.R. 8181, to authorize the appropriation of \$10 million for the aquarium. In my view, providing \$10 or \$20 million for such a proposal would be an unconscionable misuse of public funds at the present time.

Washington does not need an aquarium. Washington does need a stronger slum-clearance program and more adequate youth-employment opportunities, coupled with a frontal attack on juvenile delinquency.

The Nation does not need this aquarium, either. The Nation does need a balanced budget, and increased efforts to retrain those displaced by technological change. It needs an adequate medical program for the elderly. It needs better educational facilities. It needs increased efforts to aid our migrant workers.

The Nation needs many things—including less spending and lower taxes—more than an aquarium to house our fish.

The American people work hard to earn the money they pay in taxes. They expect—and they have a right to expect it—that we who are entrusted with the spending of this money will exercise care and judgment and some degree of restraint in allocating their hard-earned dollars.



Today we are faced with monetary problems of a magnitude never before equaled in the economic life of this Nation. The decision on whether to cut taxes and the necessity for spending gigantic and ever-mounting sums on our space effort and on our defenses are only a few of the staggering financial problems we face.

To suggest the spending of \$20 million for a fish aquarium in the face of these gruelling financial pressures is inhumane.

The Senate committee report states that witnesses appeared to express opposition to expenditure of large funds for this aquarium at a time when there is such great need for improvements to public schools—but the committee approved it nonetheless. The Bureau of the Budget stated that it believes that at the present time "there may be higher priority needs for the funds essential to this project"—pages 12, 13, 14, Senate committee report.

The House committee report states that "the committee is aware of the importance of the living creatures of the sea." But, Mr. President, what about the importance of the living creatures who are the disfranchised citizens of this city?

#### U.S. ECONOMY STILL SUPREME IN WORLD

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, yesterday the distinguished columnist J. A. Livingston discussed our economy in comparison with European economies. This morning, on the editorial page of the Washington Post, there is a cartoon depicting the common market economy of Europe as a man well muscled and glowing with vim and vigor. Below it is a cartoon of the American economy, a man pictured as flabby and bedraggled and discouraged and sick.

Unfortunately, this view has achieved a great deal of currency in America, and I think it just is not fair or accurate. Unfortunately, also, it is the basis for much of what is in the tax bill which confronts the Senate at this time.

Mr. Livingston, in his fine article, discusses this question and points out that all things considered our rate of growth in this country has been very good in comparison with that of European countries, not only from 1938 up to date, but also from the time of reconstruction after World War II to date.

It is interesting, too, that free economies which have grown less rapidly than our own are economies that have investment credit provisions. Secretary Dillon told us there are only three countries that have investment credit laws. Two of them are the United Kingdom and Belgium, both of which happen to be among the only 3 countries in Europe that have grown less rapidly than the United States of America since 1948. The other country which has investment credit, The Netherlands, has grown less rapidly than any other country except for those two and the United States. If we are to judge the investment credit

on the basis of results, we should reject it.

In addition to this, the very fine article by Mr. Livingston points out that, in the overall sweep of the past 25 years, and not considering merely the period since reconstruction after World War II, the United States shows a far better growth than the European economies; and by far better, I mean two or three times better.

I ask unanimous consent that the column by J. A. Livingston be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### MYRDAL CALLS UNITED STATES STAGNANT ECONOMY

(By J. A. Livingston)

Statistics don't always lie, but half stated, they are apt to mislead.

Thus John F. Kennedy keeps lamenting about the slow rate of economic growth. He did it as a candidate during the Presidential campaign. He does it now as President.

We've been losing about \$30 billion a year in output because of underutilized manpower and plant capacity, he says. Our rate of growth has been inadequate—only about 3 percent a year.

And now Gunnar Myrdal describes ours as a stagnant economy. If enough people say it, too many people will believe it.

Myrdal is an internationally-known Swedish economist whose book, "The American Dilemma," intensively analyzed the Negro problem in the United States. It was published in 1944. Subsequently, Myrdal served in the Swedish Commission for Europe in Geneva.

In a recent interview in the New York Times, Myrdal set 5 percent to 6 percent a year as a desirable growth rate for the United States.

To achieve this, he prescribed a "practical economic package": a massive increase in public expenditures on schools and slums; an agreement by labor to demand no wage increases for a year and a half; tax cuts for persons in the lower and middle income brackets; and an agreement by private industry to invest, coupled with a big cut in taxes to spur such investments. This is an easy order from someone outside the United States.

#### SLUGGISHNESS OVERRATED

Unquestionably, in the postwar period, the economic growth of this country has lagged behind that of many Western European countries. For this, there are explanations:

1. Our factories and industrial organizations were not destroyed. Our postwar take-off was from a much higher level, relatively, to what it was prewar.

2. We did not have as much reconstruction and rehabilitation to do, requiring vast capital outlays.

3. We, ourselves, contributed greatly to the development of Western Europe and Japan through direct grants, loans, and economic and technical assistance which speeded their growth vis-a-vis ours.

4. As the foremost industrial nation in the world, we were pacesetters. Others could copy and emulate. We had to innovate. French, Italian, and Western German manufacturers had examples of successful U.S. consumer products—refrigerators, washing machines, etc.—which opened up an entire new world of convenience to overseas housewives.

Those economic influences cannot be mentioned too often—nor laughed off. They cause these statistics: Here's the record of

percentage increases in production since 1948:

Gain, 1948-62:	Percent
United Kingdom.....	52
Belgium-Lux.....	56
Sweden.....	60
United States.....	68
Netherlands.....	135
Norway.....	138
France.....	152
Italy.....	200
West Germany.....	354
Japan.....	950

Source: United Nations and International Monetary Fund.

#### SWEDEN IS BEHIND UNITED STATES

The above figures suggest that Dr. Myrdal ought not to cast stones too carelessly. Sweden ranks just below the United States. And in the longer run gains—since 1938—the United States ranks very high indeed:

Gain, 1938-62:	Percent
United Kingdom.....	68
Belgium-Lux.....	77
Sweden.....	129
West Germany.....	142
France.....	169
Netherlands.....	169
Norway.....	195
Italy.....	205
United States.....	271
Japan.....	295

Source: Same as above.

By no means is this proof that we're growing as fast as we ought to. But it does show that we're not laps behind in the progress parade.

The way you put statistics together—the date you choose for measurement—often controls the result. And 1938 was a letdown year in the United States. It raises subsequent gains slightly. But it was the earliest year for which I could get acceptable data for all the countries.

Recent dissatisfaction with U.S. growth is traceable to the slowing down in the rate of recovery this year and the slump in stock prices. But recent indicators have turned favorable. Auto sales are strong, durable goods orders rose sharply in July, and the rate of business failures—which was prophetic in 1958—has dropped markedly. Prosperity isn't ready for last rites.

Imperfect the statistics are. Yet, looking at them, we can justifiably ask, Are these gains stagnancy?

#### DROP IN ENGINEERING ENROLLMENTS BIG THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in the Wall Street Journal of today is an article on the front page entitled "Government, Profession Seek Reasons for Drop in Student Enrollments," which pertains to a very, very serious economic, scientific, and military problem which faces us in the fall off of students matriculating in engineering in colleges.

The article points out that fewer young people entering college are deciding to major in engineering than 5 years ago, and the proportion is dropping steadily; furthermore, that fewer are graduating than graduated before. Last year, some 35,000 American students graduated in engineering, whereas in the Soviet Union last year 120,000 students graduated in engineering.

Mr. President, this is why I introduced an amendment to the space authoriza-







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

Issued Oct. 2, 1962

For actions of Oct. 1, 1962

87th-2d, No. 178

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HIGHLIGHTS: For highlights see page No. 8.

## SENATE

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 20245
  - S. 3756, without amendment, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 so as to provide that a farm marketing quota on the 1963 wheat crop shall be applicable to any farm on which acreage of wheat exceeds the smaller of 15 acres or the highest number of acres planted to wheat on the farm in calendar years 1959, 1960, 1961, or 1963 (instead of 1959, 1960, or 1961)(S. Rept. 2224).
  - H. R. 12653, without amendment, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase from \$150 million to \$200 million annually the amount of loans which may be insured under the Act (S. Rept. 2220).
  - H. R. 10708, with amendment, to amend the Rural Electrification Act with respect to financing communication facilities for transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, and signs, as well as voice (S. Rept. 2221).

H. R. 12855, without amendment, to amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 providing for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotment so as to exclude cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, types 42,43,44,53,54, and 55 from the lease and transfer authority (S. Rept. 2222).

H. R. 946, without amendment, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen (S. Rept. 2219).

S. 3370, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District (S. Rept. 2223).

2. APPROPRIATIONS; BUDGET. Received from the President supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963 for this Department (S. Doc. 152)(p. 20245). Attached to this Digest is a summary of the items pertaining to this Department.

3. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 12900. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20239-45

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey criticized charges of the Republican National Committee against the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 as "a deliberate and reckless attempt to turn farmers against consumers and city dwellers against rural America," and defended the Act against these charges. Sen. Kuchel defended the charges and contended that the farm bill had merited defeat. pp. 20335-6

Sen. Kuchel inserted an editorial critical of the farm program and relating experiences of Sen. Anderson in conducting farm operations under the program. p. 20336

5. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Relations Committee approved with amendment S. 3679, to authorize funds to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963. p. D917

6. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crooked Bayou, Ark.; West Fork Pond River, Ky., and Hardin Creek and Mill Creek, Tenn. p. D916

7. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment (an original bill) S. 3773, the public works authorization bill (S. Rept. 2258), p. 20246

8. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 13175 (pp. 20248, 20260-2, 20270-92, 20298-329). By a vote of 34 to 40, rejected an amendment by Sen. Ellender to reduce by \$200 million the amounts for development loans and economic assistance (pp. 20314-9).

9. STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580 (S. Rept. 2226). p. 20245

10. STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics (S. Rept. 2217). p. 20245









11. LOANS. Passed without amendment H. R. 12653, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase from \$150 million to \$200 million annually the amount of loans which may be insured under the Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20491-2
- Passed without amendment H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20491
12. SCHOOL LUNCH. Both Houses received and the Senate agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11665, to amend the National School Lunch Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds to States to base it on the number of lunches served in the preceding year and a slightly modified assistance need factor (instead of on the number of children aged 5 to 17 and the assistance need factor) and provide for a three-year transition to the new formula (25 percent of the funds being apportioned on the new formula the first year, 50 percent the second year, and 75 percent on the new formula the third year)(H. Rept. 2512). pp. 20535, 20595-6, 20571, 20650
13. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. By a vote of 57 to 24, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 13175. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20446-68, 20494-5, 20500-03, 20510-3
14. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 3679, to authorize appropriations to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963 (S. Rept. 2263). p. 20514
15. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally-owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals. pp. 20475-6
16. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 12855, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 providing for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments so as to exclude cigar-filler and cigar-binder tobacco, types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, and 55 from the lease and transfer authority. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20492
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 10708, to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 so as to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs as well as voice. p. 20492
18. EDUCATION. Passed as reported S. 3477, to provide a program to assist the States in further developing their programs of general university extension education to be operated by the State universities and land-grant colleges. pp. 20476-8
19. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3370, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District. p. 20492
- Sen. Yarborough inserted an article discussing the purpose and problems of the national parks, "National Parks - A National Issue." pp. 20492-3
20. BONDING. Received from Treasury a report on operations in connection with the bonding of Government officers and employees for fiscal year 1962. pp. 20513-4
21. COMMUNICATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so



- as to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund (S. Rept. 2262). p. 20514
22. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10617, to give the U. S. district courts concurrent original jurisdiction of cases involving the pollution of interstate river systems where the pollution is an alleged violation of an interstate compact and the signatory States have consented to such jurisdiction in their compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20479-80
  23. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 574, to authorize the compiling and printing of a U. S. map showing the extent of public surveys, national forests, national parks, reclamation projects, etc. p. 20487
  24. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Smathers submitted notice of his intention to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing an amendment to H. R. 13290, the supplemental appropriation bill, so as to include the provisions of a recently passed bill to provide for retirement plans for self-employed individuals. pp. 20515-21
  25. PASSED OVER the following bills:
    - S. 2225, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office. p. 20473
    - H. R. 8140, to strengthen the laws relating to conflict of interest. p. 20480
  26. LIBRARY. Sen. Jordan inserted a report of the Library of Congress on its functions and programs. pp. 20523-31
  27. TRADE FAIRS. Conferees were appointed on S. 3389, to promote the foreign trade of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. House conferees have not yet been appointed. p. 20535
  28. MIGRATORY BIRDS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3504, to authorize the appropriation of \$7500 for expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20540
  29. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 320, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit State commissions to grant the right to motor common carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the State. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20546-7
  30. PATENTS. Passed as reported S. 2639, to amend title 35, U.S.C., to permit a written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath from applicants for patents or trademarks. pp. 20566-7
    - Passed as reported H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences. p. 20566
  31. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. This bill, H. R. 12580, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 20567
  32. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "in executive session, approved the following watershed projects: Tobesoskee Creek, Ga.; Cottonwood Creek, Okla.; Delaware Creek, Okla.; and Boulder Lake Watershed, Wyo." p. D927
  33. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflict of interest, will be considered on Wed., followed by the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill; the conference report on the drug bill; and the conference report on the

## WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 3679]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration S. 3679, a bill authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963, report the bill favorably with an amendment and recommend that it be passed by the Senate.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

S. 3679 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fulbright, by request, and therewith received and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding a World Food Congress in the United States from June 4 to June 18, 1963.

The funds authorized to be appropriated would be used for expenses incident to organizing and holding the Congress in the United States and advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the Congress here.

#### BACKGROUND

Resolution No. 13-59 of the 10th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference authorized the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as part of the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Organization, to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963. This will coincide with the 20th



anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which led to the creation of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The World Food Congress will focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition as well as food supply and distribution and will recommend international measures for combating hunger and malnutrition. It will undertake to assess current and future food and nutritional needs for the world as a whole and for specific regions and recommend measures of international cooperation for the purpose of meeting these needs.

The United States has shared its abundance of food and its agricultural knowledge with the less developed areas of the world through its food-for-peace program under Public Law 480, through technical assistance programs, and through support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The FAO currently operates in more than 50 countries and is this year spending approximately \$35 million on technical assistance and agricultural research and development.

The FAO holds a biennial conference, generally in Rome. As a result of consultations in 1961 between the Department of State and the Director General and Board of Governors of the FAO, it was agreed that, subject to appropriate authorization by Congress, the FAO would hold its regular meeting in the United States in 1963 and combine it with a World Food Congress.

The FAO Conference in 1959 unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing an international freedom-from-hunger campaign extending from 1960 to 1965 and authorizing the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963, when the freedom-from-hunger campaign will be at its half-way point. In October 1960 the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to support the freedom-from-hunger campaign in every practicable way.

It is anticipated that some 1,200 individuals from approximately 100 countries will attend the World Food Congress. It is expected that about 400 of the participants will be from the United States and about 400 from the underdeveloped countries.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

The committee received testimony on the bill on October 1 from the Honorable Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and from C. R. Eskildsen, Acting Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service Department of Agriculture. The hearing is printed as an appendix to this report.

Meeting thereafter in executive session, the committee adopted the following amendment offered by Mr. Humphrey:

Wherever they appear, strike out the words "Washington, District of Columbia" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the United States".

It was understood by the committee that for reasons of economy and availability of conference facilities it would probably prove most practical and desirable for the World Food Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., but that, should the Secretary of State find it feasible to do so, he should be at liberty to designate another place for the Congress to be held.

The committee unanimously reported the bill, as amended, favorably to the Senate.

#### CONCLUSION

The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the meeting of a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963 is desirable and appropriate because of the established policy of the United States of sharing its abundance of food and agricultural knowledge with the less-developed countries of the world. Both the food-for-peace program of the United States and the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization make important contributions to the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition. The convening of a World Food Congress in the United States will contribute to the realization of this objective by allowing agricultural leaders from the developing countries to become more closely acquainted with the highly productive techniques of American agriculture.

## APPENDIX

### Transcript of Hearing Held October 1, 1962, by the Committee on Foreign Relations on S. 3679—Authorizing an Appropriation To Enable the United States To Extend an Invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations To Hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963

Senator SPARKMAN. Next we take up S. 3679, authorizing the appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

(The bill referred to follows:)

[S. 3679, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Governments food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundances and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO; Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington,



District of Columbia. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in Washington and shall be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses, rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official functions and courtesies.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in Washington, District of Columbia.

Senator SPARKMAN. Mr. Cleveland, we are glad to have you with us, and you have a statement to make to us in behalf of this legislation.

We shall be glad to hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF HARLAN CLEVELAND, ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE**

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Chairman, I have a short prepared statement here which I would be glad to submit for the record if that would be helpful.

Senator SPARKMAN. It will be printed in full, and you can proceed as you wish, either to read it or to summarize it and discuss it.

Mr. CLEVELAND. The purpose of this legislation is to authorize an appropriation of some special expenses that are required if the United States is going to act as the host for the 1963 World Food Congress to be held in June of 1963.

This is an idea that has been discussed in agricultural food circles in this country and by the farm organizations for several years, the idea being to have a World Food Congress on the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference which did the preparatory work of setting up the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The FAO every 2 years has a world convention, in effect, of its members; and it seemed wise to combine the two enterprises in 1963, the convention and the American desire to have a World Food Congress here in the United States to help dramatize our own contributions to the sharing of abundance in the food field and to the raising of agricultural productivity around the world. The FAO biennial meeting would normally be held in Rome. It is now proposed to have it here in the United States, and we find that we will incur two different kinds of expenses that would not normally be incurred by the United States in connection with an annual conference of the FAO.

One is the expense of providing the translating equipment and the translators and all of this kind of thing in our conference facilities in the State Department.

A second is the special costs of bringing over here the staff people from the FAO Secretariat, who would be necessary in order to do the job of handling the large enterprise here in this country.

We would expect perhaps 1,200 people altogether, and we would hope to have them from as many as 100 countries, and perhaps a third of all of the people at the conference would be from the underdeveloped areas.

Invitations would go out from the Director General of FAO, and would include all members of the United Nations. Actually a part

of the legislative record on this subject on the international side is a General Assembly resolution calling for the holding of such a conference in 1963 on the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference.

So this is a proposal to authorize up to \$300,000 of these two kinds of expenses, the hostship expenses that are associated with the hosting of any conference, and the bringing over here of enough FAO staff to run it as an FAO enterprise.

I have a planning pamphlet that was put out by the Food and Agricultural Organization about the World Food Congress which the committee might want to have.

Senator SPARKMAN. We shall be very glad to have it for our files.

Mr. CLEVELAND. And we have a breakdown of the kind of expenditures that are involved as they look at the moment. We would expect to come up here in January or February to the Appropriations Committees with a detailed program of the Conference and a specific request for an appropriation within the ceiling that is here proposed. I would be glad to go into the numbers in detail if the committee desires.

Senator SPARKMAN. Senator Humphrey has a question.

Senator HUMPHREY. I have to go along to another committee, Mr. Chairman, and I wanted to ask if the Department would have any objection to modifying the resolution as follows: That where the words "in Washington, District of Columbia" appear that there be used the broader terminology, "in the United States or in an appropriate place in the United States." It may not be best to have the Congress in Washington. I know other communities are competing for it. Frankly, our own area would like very much to have it. Whether they can get it or not, I don't know, but I think you ought to take it out where they grow some food and where there are land-grant colleges and expert agricultural knowledge. There are many places in the United States which would qualify.

Therefore, I am going to offer an amendment so that wherever the words appear "holding the World Food Congress in Washington, District of Columbia," they be modified by saying "holding the Food Congress in the United States" and that can be left up then to the Department to make its selection. It will have some leeway on selection.

Secondly, since the amount of money is not large: and if you were to hold this Conference in some other part of the country, the amount of money might very well be increased to \$400,000. This isn't a large amount and if they don't spend it all there is always the chance to have it given back to the Treasury. This is not exactly a precedent which has been well known, but it has happened.

In other words, it might cost more; it will cost more for travel if you are to go to any place outside of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I think the primary increase in costs, Senator Humphrey, would be the facilities themselves. We have, of course, here in the State Department Building what Congress has built in there, a very nice conference facility, with simultaneous translation equipment and so forth.

If we hold it anywhere else, there is, as you indicated, an interaction between the amount of money and the question of whether it is held in Washington.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes, I understand that.



However, that is not the only place that has those simultaneous translation facilities, is it?

Mr. CLEVELAND. No, but it would be necessary to hire them. Here, of course, we own them.

Senator HUMPHREY. All right.

Senator AIKEN. How will the hostship—I never ran across that word before—how do the hostship expenses in Washington compare with other parts of the United States?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Primarily this means the expense of the facilities, as a hiring of the hall which we have here, plus the expense of fixing up those facilities so that you can have two or three major meetings going on at the same time with simultaneous translations. It also means taking out to the other place a number of people who are resident here in Washington so that you have their per diem and their travel expense and so forth which you wouldn't have otherwise. Those are the main elements.

Our preliminary estimates indicate that it would cost perhaps double the hostship expenses if you did it outside of Washington compared to what they would be if you did it here.

Of course, when we get before the Appropriations Committees, they say, "Here are those facilities we built into the State Department. Why don't you use them?"

Senator HUMPHREY. I think that is a good point.

Mr. CLEVELAND. On this we were just being the "mean budget officer."

Senator HUMPHREY. I think there is a good deal of validity in that. Also, the Department of Agriculture would have to participate in this Conference.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Yes, indeed.

Senator HUMPHREY. As well as AID agency.

Senator AIKEN. I wouldn't mind it reading "in the United States," but I would gear the appropriation to Washington—

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes. I wanted to just open this up a little bit. I haven't felt too strongly about it except insofar as the environmental aspects of an agricultural area are concerned, but you are really dealing here with technicians and people who are vitally concerned at a technical level with agriculture.

I think if we put it "in the United States" it gives them some leeway, in case they had to move outside the confines of the District of Columbia for some reason.

Senator AIKEN. It goes without saying that many of the delegations from other countries would want to take side trips while they were in this country.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Yes, indeed they will.

Senator SPARKMAN. Where would your meetings be held here; you referred to the facilities.

Mr. CLEVELAND. In the State Department Building, in those very nice international conference facilities that are now part of that.

Senator AIKEN. What is the capacity of that?

Senator HUMPHREY. I will offer the amendment to change the terminology where it relates to Washington, D.C., so as to put it in the United States. It is understood that the Department will have some leeway in terms of its overall planning.

But I think it is also understood that most of the activity would be here in the District of Columbia. Nevertheless, it is entirely probable

that you may want to have some type of side operation, a seminar for example, some place else. I don't think you ought to tie yourself down to one hall, so to speak.

Mr. CLEVELAND. There has been some talk about some kind of special ceremony in Hot Springs in connection with it——

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes, because that was the kickoff place, so to speak, of the first Conference, wasn't it?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Yes. But I think it is important, Senator Humphrey, for the record to show that if this is the amount of money, we really have to hold it in the District because you just can't make a budget come out otherwise.

Senator HUMPHREY. What about any other ceremonies that you might have related to this Conference?

Mr. CLEVELAND. Well, I think that the way to take care of giving the agricultural segments of the country a sense of involvement in this affair would perhaps be to try to program apart from the Conference as such, some activities sponsored by foundations or universities or States to bring at least some of the top people who will be here in Washington out into the countryside. We will have ministers of agriculture and capable officials from most of the countries of the world in the United States and they ought to see something of American agriculture.

Senator HUMPHREY. I think that is why the budget for this ought to be a little more generous so as to permit you to explore the possibilities of some of these additional activities.

Actually, it ought to be understood, you ought to set up an item as a contingency fund, so to speak, for such other items as may fit into the program. If you added only \$50,000 to it, which is no monumental sum of money for this kind of an activity, I think it would be helpful, and I do think we ought to not tie it down to just \$300,000 for the District of Columbia activity when it may be necessary to go to one of the big agricultural schools in the country.

Senator SPARKMAN. Senator Aiken, did you have any additional questions?

Senator AIKEN. No, no. I think it is a good idea to invite them to be here. I assume that \$300,000 will be pared down by the Appropriations Committee anyway, and the State Department will have to justify the expense before the Appropriations Committee and that is not always easy.

Mr. CLEVELAND. We pared it pretty well already.

Senator AIKEN. You have?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I take credit for being a reasonably mean budget officer myself on that subject.

Senator SPARKMAN. Do you have any questions, Senator Hickenlooper?

Senator HICKENLOOPER. No.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Cleveland follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. HARLAN CLEVELAND, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS, ON THE WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

For a good many years now, it has been a bipartisan policy of the United States to share its food abundance and its agricultural knowledge with the less developed areas of the world. Over the years, with the operation of the Public Law 480 (food-for-peace) program and the strong technical assistance effort in the field of food and agriculture, the United States has carried out this policy in a practical way.



Another practical aspect to this policy has been U.S. support for the Food and Agricultural Organization, one of the strongest and most effective of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The United States was host to the Conference at Hot Springs, Va., at which the preparatory work was done to establish the Food and Agricultural Organization. The FAO now operates in more than 50 countries with its own technical assistance program and with funds from the expanded technical assistance program and the Special Fund of the United Nations. Altogether, this year FAO is spending \$35 million on technical assistance and agricultural research and development. As befits our economic strength and the success of American agriculture, we are the largest stockholder in this international enterprise, contributing 32.51 percent of the FAO's regular budget and, of course, the normal 40 percent of the funds derived from the expanded technical assistance program and the Special Fund.

For some time now, American farm organizations, and others interested in international food and agricultural problems have been discussing the possibility of a World Food Congress, hosted by the United States, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference. But every 2 years, the Food and Agricultural Organization holds a conference of all its members, in which many of the same ranking agricultural officers from other countries would be involved. Last year, therefore, we discussed with the Director General of the FAO, Dr. B. R. Sen, and with the Board of Governors of the FAO the possibility of combining in 1963 the regular biennial meeting of the FAO and the proposed World Food Congress. The FAO agreed to the U.S. proposal, made in the name of the President. We have now worked out the details of the arrangements that would be involved, discussed the special costs that FAO would incur in holding its meeting in the United States rather than at its headquarters in Rome, and set a tentative date for the World Food Congress, June 4-18, 1963, in Washington, D.C.

As far as the FAO is concerned, the 1959 FAO Conference adopted unanimously a resolution authorizing an international freedom-from-hunger campaign extending from 1960 through 1965 under the leadership and general coordination of FAO. In October 1960 the U.N. General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution urging all U.N. members, and members of the U.N. specialized agencies, to support the campaign in every practicable way. One of the clauses in the FAO Conference resolution authorized the Director General of the FAO to make "preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 immediately before the 12th Conference session, on the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, when the freedom-from-hunger campaign will reach its climax." The campaign will have been in progress 3 years by the time the World Food Congress convenes in June 1963.

As far as the United States is concerned, the authority to host this Conference, provide the Conference facilities, and pay certain hostship expenses that cannot be borne by the FAO, is contained in the authorizing legislation before you. If the Congress approves this authorization, we would propose to bring to the new Congress, in January or February, of next year, the detailed program and cost estimate, which we will keep within the \$300,000 ceiling to be established by the legislation before you.

The World Food Congress will be a substantial enterprise.

Individuals prominent in public life and government from approximately 100 countries are expected to attend the Congress. Of the 1,200 anticipated participants, 400 are expected from the United States and 400 from the underdeveloped countries.

The World Food Congress will focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition, food supply, and distribution; recommend international cooperative measures; and highlight the U.S. food-for-peace program. The United States has taken an active part in the development of this Congress and is endeavoring to make it an effective forum for emphasizing the willingness of this Government, through its food-for-peace program, to share its food abundances and agricultural knowledge. The U.S. food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition.

At a time when the agricultural development methods of the free world are being compared with those of the Soviet bloc countries, the World Food Congress will bring to the United States agricultural leaders from all the developing countries to acquaint themselves at first hand with the methods and ideas which produce our remarkable abundance.

The recommended legislation would enable the United States to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in convening a

World Food Congress, June 4-18, 1963, in Washington, D.C. Further, it would provide authority to request an appropriation of not more than \$300,000 for: (1) expenses incident to organizing and holding the congress in the Department of State's conference facilities; (2) advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in Washington; and (3) representation and entertainment allowances for an official reception and for appropriate ceremonial observance of the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Food and Agriculture Conference. As the inviting Government, the United States is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay hostship expenses.

We believe that it is important both to our agricultural leadership and to our foreign policy for the United States to follow through on the tentative arrangements that had been made to host the 1963 World Food Congress.

Senator SPARKMAN. Mr. Eskildsen, do you have anything to add?  
Mr. ESKILDSEN. I have a short statement.

**STATEMENT OF C. R. ESKILDSEN, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR,  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE**

Mr. ESKILDSEN. I am from the Department of Agriculture and Acting Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Department of Agriculture supports the recommended legislation (S. 3679). The Department has participated for many months in the plans for this World Food Congress. The Department of Agriculture exercises Government leadership in this work through its chairmanship of the U.S. FAO Interagency Committee.

The Department has had representatives at all FAO conferences, council, and other meetings at which actions have been taken looking toward this World Food Congress.

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman has a deep interest in the United States being host to this significant international meeting. At the FAO Conference of all member countries at Rome in November 1961 he expressed the strong hope that the World Food Congress would be held in the United States.

He has consulted with key agricultural and congressional leaders on the scope and the problems involved in the United States being host to this World Food Congress. He has arranged for the Department to supply a full-time executive secretary, Mr. Lyle Webster, for the U.S. planning for the holding of the meeting in this country.

By virtue of being the host nation for the World Food Congress, the United States would attract agricultural leaders here from all over the world. These leaders will participate in the Food Congress and will have additional opportunity to observe personally American agricultural methods and results.

They will have firsthand opportunity to learn how our agriculture contributes to the worldwide fight against hunger by producing an abundance which we share with the world in our food-for-peace program.

Senator SPARKMAN. Thank you, any questions?

Thank you very much, gentlemen. That will conclude the open hearings and the committee will hold a brief executive session.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the committee went into executive session.)

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11.11





Calendar No. 2226

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**S. 3679**

[Report No. 2263]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 27, 1962

Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Reported by Mr. SPARKMAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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**A BILL**

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States ~~Governments~~ *Government's* food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger

campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore



1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Depart-  
4 ment of State, out of any money in the Treasury not other-  
5 wise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the  
6 purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing  
7 and holding the World Food Congress in ~~Washington, Dis-~~  
8 ~~trict of Columbia~~ *the United States.* Funds appropriated  
9 pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance  
10 contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture  
11 Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred  
12 by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in  
13 ~~Washington~~ *the United States* and shall be available for  
14 expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of  
15 the United States as host government, including personal  
16 services without regard to civil service and classification  
17 laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without  
18 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C.  
19 11) ; travel expenses; rent of quarters by contract or other-  
20 wise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official functions  
21 and courtesies.

22 SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept  
23 and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facili-

1 ties for the purpose of organizing and holding the World  
 2 Food Congress in Washington, District of Columbia the  
 3 *United States.*

Calendar No. 2226

87TH CONGRESS  
 2D SESSION

**S. 3679**

[Report No. 2263]

## **A BILL**

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT

AUGUST 27, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

OCTOBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1962

Reported with amendments

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 13307

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 2, 1962

Mr. FASCELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the Tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint



of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross-section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
 3      That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Depart-  
 4      ment of State, out of any money in the Treasury not other-

1 wise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the  
2 purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and  
3 holding the World Food Congress in the United States.  
4 Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be  
5 available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the  
6 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for  
7 certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the  
8 World Food Congress in the United States and shall be  
9 available for expenses incurred by the Department of State,  
10 on behalf of the United States as host government, including  
11 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-  
12 cation laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding,  
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
14 (44 U.S.C. 11) ; travel expenses; rent of quarters by con-  
15 tract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and  
16 official functions and courtesies.

17 SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept  
18 and use contributions of funds, property, services and facilities  
19 for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food  
20 Congress in the United States.

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# A BILL

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By Mr. FASCELL

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OCTOBER 2, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF  
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;  
should not be quoted  
or cited)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued Oct. 4, 1962  
For actions of Oct. 3, 1962  
87th-2d, No. 180

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Miller criticized farm program. Sen. Humphrey commended dairy donation program. Sen. Morse inserted article on dangers in use of pesticides. Senate passed bill for holding World Food Congress. Sen. Burdick commended transportation industry in moving grain crop. Sen. Humphrey expressed regret over failure to pass Youth Conservation Corps bill. Sen. Morse defended location of forest fire research laboratories. Senate passed State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. House committee reported wilderness bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported bill for holding World Food Congress. Both Houses received and Senate agreed to conference report on pay bill.

## HOUSE

1. WILDERNESS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 776, to establish a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people (H. Rept. 2521). p. 20787
2. FOOD CONGRESS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13307, authorizing an appropriation to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963 (H. Rept. 2524). p. 20787
3. MONOPOLIES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. J. Res. 636, the proposed Quality Stabilization Act. pp. 20655, 20787
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on the Senate amendment to H. R. 10708, to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 so as to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures,



writing, or signs as well as voice. p. 20728

Received from the Federal Power Commission a copy of a publication, "Typical Electric Bills, 1962." p. 20787

5. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 13175. Senate conferees have already been appointed. pp. 20654-5
6. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 13290 (pp. 20656-81). Agreed to an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for ARS for plant and animal disease and pest control (pp. 20667-70). As reported this bill includes \$500,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and \$3,850,000 for the revolving fund for the Virgin Islands Corporation.
7. MINERALS. Both Houses received from the President the semiannual report of the Office of Minerals Exploration. pp. 20681, 20789
8. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment H. R. 13273, the public works authorization bill. pp. 20681-719
9. TRADE FAIRS. Conferees were appointed on S. 3389, to promote the foreign commerce of the U. S. through the use of mobile trade fairs. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 20686
10. ROADS. Received from GAO a report on a review of selected activities of the Federal-aid highway program in Idaho. p. 20787
11. LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION. Rep. Halpern urged agreement to a resolution creating a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress. p. 20786
12. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Several Representatives inserted statements on the legislative accomplishments of the 2nd session of the 87th Congress. pp. 20774-81, 20781-3.
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following legislative program for Thurs.: H. R. 3985, import duty on certain bread; H. R. 12109, duty-free entry of certain grasses; H. R. 5260, processing tax on coconut oil; H. R. 5700, contract carriers; conference report on H. R. 11970, proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962; conference report on H. R. 12648, the agricultural appropriation bill; conference report on H. R. 7927, the pay bill; conference report on S. 1552, the drug bill; S. 1123, to extend certain child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to children employed in agriculture; and the conference report on H. R. 11665, the school lunch fund apportionment bill. p. 20755

#### SENATE

14. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received and the Senate agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7927, the Federal pay and postal rate increase bill (H. Rept. 2525) (pp. 20732-55, 20787, 20855-7). See Digest 174 for items of interest  
The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 3459, to authorize the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of State (S. Rept. 2272). p. 20790  
Received from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures the report on Federal employment and pay for August 1962. pp. 20790-3
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller referred to Sen. Humphrey's recent criticism of

of charges against the farm bill by the publication of the Republican National Committee, defended the charges by the Committee, and stated that he was "quite willing to let the Democratic leadership take the responsibility for this unwise and costly piece of legislation." pp. 20862-5

16. WORLD FOOD CONGRESS. Passed as reported S. 3679, to authorize an appropriation to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963. pp. 20889-90
17. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Sen. Burdick commended the Car Service Section of the Interstate Commerce Commission in arranging for the movement of the 1962 grain crop to flour mills and shipping points. pp. 20797-8
18. PESTICIDES. Sen. Morse inserted a magazine article, "Pesticides: The Price for Progress," discussing the dangers of uncontrolled use of pesticides. pp. 20799-802
19. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Humphrey commended this Department's dairy donation program, stating that "America's abundant dairy production is being used effectively in providing butter, dry milk solids, and cheese to relieve human hunger at home and abroad." pp. 20804-5
20. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1963. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580 (pp. 20805, 20830-55). Conferees were appointed by both Houses (pp. 20855, 20720). This bill includes \$32,000,000 for the Bureau of Public Roads for forest highways and \$115,050,000 for the Area Re-development Administration.
21. ETHICS; CONFLICT OF INTEREST. Passed as reported H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. pp. 20805-21
22. OCEANOGRAPHY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 901, to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20828-9
23. FOOD AND DRUGS. Both Houses received and the Senate agreed to the conference report on S. 1552, the proposed Drug Industry Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 2526) (pp. 20720-8, 20787, 20867-87). The conferees accepted the House amendment clarifying the anticancer clause of the food additives amendment and the color additive amendment of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to make the clause inapplicable to chemicals, such as veterinary drugs, when used in feed for food-producing animals.
24. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7791, to provide for the collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20865
25. CENSUS. Passed as reported S. 3631, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis. p. 20865
26. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse defended the location of forest fire research laboratories in Ga., Mont., and Calif., and disputed a newspaper editorial contending that the location of the laboratories were based on political influence. pp. 20923-4



27. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Hart commended the program under the Manpower Development and Training Act, stating that it "is already proving its worth in Michigan." pp. 20802-3
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Sparkman submitted a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "Small Business Failures" (S. Rept. 2270). p. 20790
29. COMMUNICATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11899, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20890
30. FOREIGN BUILDINGS. Passed with amendment H. R. 11880, to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations for foreign housing, including agricultural attache housing. Agreed to an amendment inserting the language of H. R. 11677, the proposed Equal Pay Act of 1962. pp. 20911-8
31. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey urged enactment of S. 404, the proposed Youth Employment Opportunities Act. pp. 20919-23

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting a radio question-and-answer series in which he stated the "need for a renewed effort to find new--not adhere to unworkable--practices to brighten the outlook in agriculture." pp. A7287-8

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. PERSONNEL. S. 3780, by Sen. Javits, to simplify, modernize, and consolidate the laws relating to the employment of civilians in more than one position and the laws concerning the civilian employment of retired members of the uniformed services; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author, p. 20794
34. AIR POLLUTION. S. 3784, by Sen. Engle, to extend and strengthen the Federal air pollution control program; to Public Works Committee
35. ORGANIZATION. H. R. 13315, by Rep. Pillion, to establish a Department of National Security and International Affairs; to Government Operations Committee.
36. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 13323, by Rep. Fulton, to permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of the Social Security Act on the basis of service which was not covered employment at the time it was performed, if service of that type has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of the applicable social security taxes; to Ways and Means Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS OCT. 4:

Foreign aid appropriations bill, conferees (exec).

Use of electronic data processing equipment in Federal agencies, H. Civil Service (HEW, Labor, VA, and employee organizations to testify).

Supplemental appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec).



## INVITATION TO THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION TO HOLD A WORLD FOOD CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1963

---

OCTOBER 3, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. FASCELL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 13307]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 13307), authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

Executive Communication 2594 of August 22, 1962, from the Secretary of State, transmitting draft legislation on this subject, was received by the committee and referred to the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements. As a result of this draft legislation, H.R. 13307 was introduced by Hon. Dante B. Fascell on October 2, 1962. The bill was considered in executive session on October 3, 1962, by the subcommittee, at which time testimony in support of the legislation was received from Mr. Francis Cunningham, Director, Office of International Conferences, Bureau of International Organizations Affairs, Department of State, and Dr. R. Lyle Webster, Director of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The subcommittee ordered the bill favorably reported to the committee on the same day. The committee then considered the bill and ordered it favorably reported.

## PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

H.R. 13307 will enable the United States to act as the host country for the World Food Congress in 1963; authorize the appropriation of not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses incident to organizing and holding the Congress in the United States; place specific conditions on the manner in which such funds may be spent; and authorize the Secretary of State to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services and facilities for the above purpose.

## BACKGROUND

The World Food Congress is being organized in accordance with Resolution No. 13-59 of the 10th session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The resolution authorized the Director General of the FAO, as part of the freedom-from-hunger campaign, to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963. The Congress will coincide with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs (Virginia) Conference which led to the creation of the FAO.

The Congress is expected to focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition, food supply and distribution; and to recommend international cooperative measures for the combating of hunger and malnutrition. To this end, it is planned that the Congress will assess the current and future food and nutritional needs for the world as a whole and for specific regions; examine and determine the measures necessary to meet those needs; invite and stimulate the cooperation of the various member nations of FAO in achieving this goal; and generally recommend multilateral action toward this end.

## REASONS FOR LEGISLATION

For many years now, it has been the policy of the United States to share its food abundance and its agricultural knowledge with the less-developed areas of the world. This policy has been carried out in a practical way primarily (1) through the Public Law 480 (food-for-peace) program and the strong technical assistance effort in the field of food and agriculture; and (2) through the U.S. support for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. With respect to the latter, the United States contributes 32.5 percent of the FAO's regular budget, and 40 percent of the funds derived from the expanded technical assistance program and the Special Fund of the United Nations Organization.

U.S. leadership and record of achievement in the worldwide struggle with hunger and malnutrition argue for the holding of the proposed World Food Congress in this country. The Congress will be held on the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs (Virginia) Conference at which the preparatory work was done to establish the Food and Agriculture Organization. It can provide an effective forum for emphasizing the willingness of the United States, through its food-for-peace program, to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge with the peoples of the developing nations. It can also provide the agricultural leaders from all the developing countries an opportunity to acquaint themselves at firsthand with American methods and ideas which produce our remarkable abundance. The committee

believes this to be a worthy and constructive undertaking, and recommends the enactment of H.R. 13307.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The text of Executive Communication 2594, recommending enactment of this legislation, follows:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington, August 22, 1962.*

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I submit herewith a proposed bill which would enable the United States to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in convening a World Food Congress in Washington, D.C., in June 1963; and which further provides for an appropriation authorization to the Department of State for expenses incident to organizing and holding the Congress in the Department's conference facilities.

The World Food Congress is being organized in accordance with Resolution No. 13-59 of the 10th session of the FAO Conference which authorized the Director-General of FAO, as part of the freedom-from-hunger campaign, to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963. This will coincide with the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs (Virginia) Conference which led to the creation of FAO as one of the new international agencies to be charged with the task of helping achieve the "Four Freedoms." The Congress will focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition, food supply and distribution; and recommend international cooperative measures for the combating of hunger and malnutrition. It will endeavor to assess and state the current and future food and nutritional needs for the world as a whole and for specific regions; examine and determine the measures necessary to meet those needs; invite and stimulate the cooperation of the governments and peoples of the countries of the world in achieving this goal; and generally recommend multilateral action toward this end. The Congress, which will fall midway in the FAO's 5-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign, should afford a suitable forum and opportunity to bring together diversified opinions on these subjects, so that future action to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition may be made more effective and lasting.

The President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the U.S. Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the FAO, recognized the necessity for a World Food Congress to emphasize the willingness of the U.S. Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge. The U.S. food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition. It is hoped that the Congress will be able to give favorable consideration to this request during the present session.

A similar communication is being sent to the President of the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.





## Union Calendar No. 1058

87<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 13307

[Report No. 2524]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 2, 1962

Mr. FASCELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

OCTOBER 3, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the Tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint

of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross-section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3       That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Depart-
- 4       ment of State, out of any money in the Treasury not other-



1 wise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the  
2 purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and  
3 holding the World Food Congress in the United States.  
4 Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be  
5 available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the  
6 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for  
7 certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the  
8 World Food Congress in the United States and shall be  
9 available for expenses incurred by the Department of State,  
10 on behalf of the United States as host government, including  
11 personal services without regard to civil service and classifi-  
12 cation laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding,  
13 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
14 (44 U.S.C. 11) ; travel expenses; rent of quarters by con-  
15 tract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and  
16 official functions and courtesies.

17 SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept  
18 and use contributions of funds, property, services and facilities  
19 for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food  
20 Congress in the United States.

Union Calendar No. 1058

87TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**H. R. 13307**

[Report No. 2524]

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# **A BILL**

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Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

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By Mr. FASCELL

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OCTOBER 2, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

OCTOBER 3, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



however, shall be construed to prevent the payment of compensation to officers of the corporation in amounts approved by the board of directors of the corporation.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to making of a loan or advance to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

#### NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF CORPORATION

SEC. 10. The corporation, and its officers and directors as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for public office.

#### LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

#### PROHIBITION AGAINST ISSUANCE OF STOCK OR PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock or to declare or pay any dividends.

#### BOOKS AND RECORDS; INSPECTION

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep at its principal office a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member entitled to vote, or his agent or attorney, for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

#### AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 14. (a) The accounts of the American Symphony Orchestra League shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants or independent licensed public accountants, certified or licensed by a regulatory authority of a State or other political subdivision of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than March 1 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

#### USE OF ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION

SEC. 15. Upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation, after discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets, if any, of the corporation shall be distributed in accordance with the determination of the board of directors of the corporation and in compliance with the constitution and bylaws of the corporation and all Federal and State laws applicable thereto.

#### EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO NAME, EMBLEM, SEALS, AND BADGES

SEC. 16. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to the name "Amer-

ican Symphony Orchestra League" and to have and to use in carrying out its purposes distinctive insignia, emblems and badges, descriptive or designating marks, and words or phrases as may be required in the furtherance of its functions. No powers or privileges hereby granted shall, however, interfere or conflict with established or vested rights.

#### TRANSFER OF ASSETS

SEC. 17. The corporation may acquire the assets of the American Symphony Orchestra League, Incorporated, a corporation organized under the laws of the States of Virginia and Michigan, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liability of such corporation and upon complying with all laws of the States of Virginia and Michigan applicable thereto.

#### RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER

SEC. 18. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, this bill deals with the incorporation of the American Symphony Orchestra League. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

#### WORLD FOOD CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1963

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2226, S. 3679.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3679) authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments on page 3, line 7, after the word "in", to strike out "Washington, District of Columbia" and insert "the United States"; at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "Washington" and insert "the United States"; and on page 4, line 2, after the word "in", to strike out "Washington, District of Columbia" and insert "the United States"; so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in the United States and shall

be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official functions and courtesies.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a pertinent portion of the report on the bill (Rept. No. 2263) may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

S. 3679 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. FULBRIGHT, by request, and therewith received and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding a World Food Congress in the United States from June 4 to June 18, 1963.

The funds authorized to be appropriated would be used for expenses incident to organizing and holding the Congress in the United States and advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the Congress here.

#### BACKGROUND

Resolution No. 13-59 of the 10th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference authorized the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as part of the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Organization, to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963. This will coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which led to the creation of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The World Food Congress will focus attention on current and future problems in nutrition as well as food supply and distribution and will recommend international measures for combating hunger and malnutrition. It will undertake to assess current and future food and nutritional needs for the world as a whole and for specific regions and recommend measures of international cooperation for the purpose of meeting these needs.

The United States has shared its abundance of food and its agricultural knowledge with the less developed areas of the world through its food-for-peace program under Public Law 480, through technical assistance programs, and through support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The FAO currently operates in more than 50 countries and is this year spending approximately \$35 million on technical assistance and agricultural research and development.

The FAO holds a biennial conference, generally in Rome. As a result of consultations in 1961 between the Department of State and the Director General and Board of Governors of the FAO, it was agreed that, subject to appropriate authorization by Congress, the FAO would hold its regular meeting in the United States in 1963 and combine it with a World Food Congress.

The FAO Conference in 1959 unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing an international freedom-from-hunger campaign extending from 1960 to 1965 and authorizing the Director General of the Food and Ag-



riculture Organization to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963, when the freedom-from-hunger campaign will be at its halfway point. In October 1960 the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to support the freedom-from-hunger campaign in every practicable way.

It is anticipated that some 1,200 individuals from approximately 100 countries will attend the World Food Congress. It is expected that about 400 of the participants will be from the United States and about 400 from the underdeveloped countries.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

The committee received testimony on the bill on October 1 from the Honorable Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, and from C. R. Eskildsen, Acting Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture. The hearing is printed as an appendix to this report.

Meeting thereafter in executive session, the committee adopted, the following amendment offered by Mr. HUMPHREY:

Wherever they appear, strike out the words "Washington, District of Columbia" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the United States".

It was understood by the committee that for reasons of economy and availability of conference facilities it would probably prove most practical and desirable for the World Food Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., but that, should the Secretary of State find it feasible to do so, he should be at liberty to designate another place for the Congress to be held.

The committee unanimously reported the bill, as amended, favorably to the Senate.

#### CONCLUSION

The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the meeting of a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963 is desirable and appropriate because of the established policy of the United States of sharing its abundance of food and agricultural knowledge with the less-developed countries of the world. Both the food-for-peace program of the United States and the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization make important contributions to the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition. The convening of a World Food Congress in the United States will contribute to the realization of this objective by allowing agricultural leaders from the developing countries to become more closely acquainted with the highly productive techniques of American agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (S. 3679) was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was amended, so as to read:

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparation for a World Food Congress in 1963

to mark the midpoint of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

LT. COL. GUSTAVE M. MINTON, JR.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 2227, S. 3124.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3124) for the relief of Lt. Col. Gustave M. Minton, Jr., U.S. Air Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That Gustave M. Minton, Junior, lieutenant colonel, United States Air Force (A0915777), is relieved of all liability for repayment to the United States of the sum of \$2,822.85, representing the amount of overpayments of basic pay received by him for the period from August 22, 1952, through December 31, 1961, while he was serving as a member of the United States Air Force, such overpayments having been made as a result of administrative error.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller General of the United States, or his designee, shall relieve disbursing officers, including special disbursing agents of the Army, Navy, and Air Force from accountability or responsibility for any payments described in section 1 of this Act, and shall allow credits in the settlement of the accounts of those officers or agents for payments which are found to be free from fraud and collusion.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Gustave M. Minton, Junior, the sum of any amounts received or withheld from him on account of the overpayments referred to in section 1 of this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3124) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, so that Senators may know the plans for tomorrow, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business tonight it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Is it the understanding that S. 3313 will be considered this evening?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes. We will come to it in just a moment.

#### FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUND

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2223, H.R. 11899.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11899) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for a Federal telecommunications fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 11899) which was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### GENERAL FUND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1775, S. 3313.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3313) to authorize an increase in the borrowing authority for the general fund of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion by the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MORSE obtained the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS]? I have been holding the Senator off for quite a while.







Oct 4, 1962

8. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. Mansfield inserted a summary of significant legislative accomplishments during the 87th Congress, including those in the field of agriculture. pp. 21031-52
9. COFFEE. Received from the President for ratification the International Coffee Agreement for 1962. p. 20930
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission a copy of a publication, "Typical Electric Bills, 1962." p. 20930
11. LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 3024, to extend the maximum maturity of Veterans' Administration guaranteed or insured loans from 30 to 35 years. p. 21064
12. INSPECTION; BRIDGES. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 683, to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande river near Donna, Tex. (S. Rept. 2278). p. 20931
13. HEALTH; VACCINATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 10541, the proposed Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 21011
14. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Proxmire criticized a provision in the foreign aid appropriation bill giving the President discretion to extend aid to Yugoslavia and inserted several items. pp. 21029-30  
Sen. Humphrey urged support for Senate amendments increasing appropriations for the foreign aid program. pp. 21081-2
15. WILDLIFE. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 489, to provide for protection of the golden eagle. pp. 21091-5
16. FARM LABOR. Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended an article praising passage of legislation to provide health clinics and other health service for migratory workers. pp. 21080-1

HOUSE

17. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Acted on amendments in disagreement on this bill, H. R. 12648 (pp. 21136-9). Receded from disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1, deleting provision for acquisition of sites by ARS by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100 (p. 21136). By a vote of 339 to 5, agreed to Senate amendment No. 2 with an amendment providing funds for ARS for research and demonstrations on the production and utilization of agricultural products, home economics, and related research and services (pp. 21136-9). Concurred in Senate amendment No. 6, to delete provision of \$760,000 for ARS for construction of facilities and acquisition of the necessary land therefor by purchase, donation, or exchange (p. 21139). Insisted on disagreement to all other amendments formerly reported in disagreement (p. 21139).
18. FOOD CONGRESS. Passed without amendment S. 3679, authorizing an appropriation to enable the U. S. to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N. to hold a World Food Congress in the U. S. in 1963. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 13307, was tabled. pp. 21131-2

19. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 21130-1
20. ELECTRIFICATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 10708, to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, so as to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs as well as voice. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 21133
21. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. By a vote of 257 to 81, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11665, to amend the National School Lunch Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds to the States. This bill will now be sent to the President. (See Digest 179 for a summary.) pp. 21155-7
22. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12900 (H. Rept. 2531)(pp. 21184-92). As reported from conference, the bill includes \$400,000,000 for the accelerated public works program. The Senate report on this bill includes the following statements:

"The authorizing legislation contains restrictions on the amounts of money that can be received by areas. Specifically, the act provides that at least \$300 million of the \$900 million authorized must be allocated for projects in areas designated under section 5(b) of the Area Redevelopment Act. In keeping with the provisions of the authorizing legislation, the committee desires that the funds appropriated in this act be prorated in accordance with the restrictions in the authorizing legislation."

"The committee notes that a large number of agencies will participate in the program, and in most instances their activity will represent a relatively modest increase in regular programs for which administrative funds have been or will be provided in the regular appropriations for such agencies. In a few cases, it is clear that additional administrative funds will be required. ...

"In view of the fact that the committee was unable to secure from the witnesses a specific program by agencies, it does not feel that it is feasible to establish specific amounts for administrative costs. However, the committee will expect the Bureau of the Budget to review all requests for allocations of administrative funds closely, and to assure that in no case are they in excess of amounts required for additional workload generated by the public works acceleration program, or disproportionately high as compared to the regular administrative costs of the programs increased or accelerated. In no case are these funds to be used merely to circumvent administrative expense limitations established in the various appropriation acts for these agencies."
23. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley reviewed the legislative accomplishments of the 87th Congress in farm legislation and said, "I have never known a Secretary of Agriculture who was a greater champion of farmers than Orville L. Freeman." pp. 21143-9
24. ASC COMMITTEES. Rep. Wilson, Ind., commended the ASC county committeemen saying, "I know of no more dedicated group of men than the 9,000 county committeemen and the 90,000 community committeemen throughout this Nation who are attempting ... to make democracy work." p. 21223
25. PATENTS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 12513, to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 21132-3



Senate with but few minor changes. I think that this legislation is needed. It was recommended in effect by the previous administration and in effect it has been recommended by the present administration.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] contributed greatly to the preparation and the process of holding hearings and in the passage of this bill. Likewise, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER] rendered paramount service. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY] worked most diligently on the matter. Both he and I appeared before the Bar Association of the City of New York, which bar association is entitled to a great deal of credit for the fine work they have rendered in this matter. The American Bar Association has also participated in a very fine spirit. I would, with pardonable pride as far as I am concerned, and doing justice to other members of this committee, say that this should be known as the Celler-McCulloch-Lindsay-Meader bill.

Mr. McCULLOCH. I thank the gentleman. I am glad to be associated with him.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I am not going to object to this bill. I think it is now clear that these amendments are germane to the bill.

Mr. CELLER. Absolutely.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I commend both the chairman and the ranking minority member for the manner in which they have explained this to the House and given the proper legislative background. My reason for raising these questions is not just capricious. It is important for the House to know what these amendments are. I think the better procedure would be to have the Senate amendments printed the day before the matter is brought up. Certainly the manner in which this has been handled is highly commendable. I shall not object.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in order to urge the House to accept the Senate version of H.R. 8140, the conflict-of-interest bill. If we do this we will insure passage of the bill. It is far too important a measure to take any chances with failure this late in the session. The other body made only relatively slight changes in the House-passed bill.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] for his special efforts as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee to bring the bill out intact.

This legislation marks almost the end of the road of 5 years of work on my part. I was a member of the special committee of the Association of the Bar of New York which, with funds supplied by the Ford Foundation, produced a remarkable volume on conflict of interest in the Federal branch, and drafted a bill. I have pressed for the enactment of that

bill ever since I have been a Member; and, therefore, this action today by the Congress is one of personal gratification as well as a high-water mark in the improvement of a body of law long in need of reform.

I should like to extend my congratulations to the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and to the staff of the committee and also to the Deputy Attorney General of the United States, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, for continuing cooperation and leadership in this matter.

Certainly, the Congress and the country owe a vote of thanks also to the membership of the bar association committee and its staff for their persistence in pressing for this legislation. I should particularly like to take note of the efforts of the chairman of the committee Roswell Perkins, my constituent and friend.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3631. As a former chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics and cosponsor I continue to maintain my interest in the statistical programs of the Federal Government. I am deeply concerned with the far-reaching effect on such programs of the Supreme Court decision in the case of *St. Regis Paper Co.* against the United States last fall. If remedial legislation is not enacted, I believe that irreparable damage will be done to the entire Federal statistical system.

Even though existing legislation provides penalties for failure to respond to some census inquiries, it is well known that the entire census statistical program is essentially based on the voluntary cooperation of the many varied respondents. Confidence has been built up over a period of years of faithful adherence to the statement shown on many of the schedules and questionnaires: "Your report is confidential and only sworn census employees will have access to it. It cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation."

I would oppose any action seeking to impede the investigations of the Federal Trade Commission or the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, but this proposed legislation will not interfere with their investigations. In fact, it is essential to the successful prosecution of many of their cases. It has been stated that in monopoly and merger cases, which come before the Department of Justice, the question of the market and the position of the monopoly in that market are crucial. Census data furnishes the most reliable figures upon which determinations are made. It is obvious that, without full and free reporting from all companies, census figures will be incomplete and we will not know what portion of the market or anything else they represent.

This legislation would not in any way prevent companies from voluntarily furnishing copies of their census reports to any agency requesting them. Assured of confidentiality, companies will have no reason not to retain copies of their reports and in many instances would make them available voluntarily as they have

in the past. Under the present situation, without this legislation many companies are undoubtedly following the advice contained in the Supreme Court decision, that the law does not require the firm to keep a copy of the census report. Thus, there may be no copies to be furnished voluntarily or otherwise.

The understandable resentment of the business world generally toward the Supreme Court decision does not mean that businessmen need the protection of confidentiality. It is based largely on the "broken promise" aspect of the decision. As Mr. Justice Black in the dissenting opinion stated, "It is no less good morals and good law that the Government should turn square corners in dealing with the people than that the people should turn square corners in dealing with the Government." I believe it is essential that we assure the business community that the Government does turn square corners in dealing with them; we can best do that in this instance by the prompt approval of this remedial legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### WORLD FOOD CONGRESS

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3679) authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963. This bill is similar to H.R. 13307, unanimously reported yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may we have a brief explanation of what is proposed?

Mr. FASCELL. I will be very happy to answer the request of the gentleman from Iowa.

This is an authorization which would authorize the appropriation of \$300,000 to allow the United States to act as a host country in hosting a World Food Congress which is expected to be held in the United States next year. This is the first such Congress which has been held since the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Congress is being called



pursuant to a resolution of that body. It will come at the time of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization; the 20th anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference.

May I add further that there is precedent for this type of legislation. In the past we have authorized the expenditure of funds to host congresses of other specialized agencies.

Mr. GROSS. The total expenditure on the part of the United States is \$300,000, and the total expenditure for the conference is how much?

Mr. FASCELL. It is estimated that the total expenditures for the Conference will be in the neighborhood of \$1 million. The U.S. share as the host country would be in the neighborhood of \$300,000. That is the limit of this authorization.

Mr. GROSS. The restaurants, hotels and other such places in Washington, D.C., ought to do pretty well on a million dollars.

Mr. FASCELL. I would assume they would think it was a great boon.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and, of course, I shall not object because this is a meritorious bill. I do have one comment to make. I wish the Conference were to be held out in the Midwest or in some other agricultural part of our country rather than in Washington, D.C. Five years ago, the House approved a resolution introduced by myself extending a similar invitation to the World Health Organization to hold its annual World Health Assembly in the United States. We raised additional money locally to have it held in my hometown of Minneapolis. We have had amazingly good reports from the delegates from almost 100 countries coming to the United States from all over the world, pleased that they were able to see something more in the United States than just New York and Washington. It was good for these delegates to get to know rank and file Americans in their own homes. It was good for the people out in the Midwest to meet these distinguished leaders from every part of the world. It was to everybody's benefit. I do wish that when they hold world Conferences in the United States, especially one dealing with a subject like food, they would hold the Conference in some city like Des Moines or Omaha or Kansas City or somewhere else in our great agricultural areas, where the visitors would be able to see and take home with them the story of what freemen can and will do on their own initiative and enterprise, using modern agricultural technology to increase food production.

Mr. FASCELL. I would say, as the gentleman from Minnesota knows, the bill was amended to read that the Conference should be held in the United States without specifying any particular place, which bears on the very point that the gentleman raises. I would trust, therefore, that good consideration would be given by the department to the very fine points that the gentleman has raised.

Mr. JUDD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. It is too bad that the \$10 million glorified fish bowl in Washington will not be completed for the edification of the foreigners.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint of the five-year worldwide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's free-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO: Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in the United States and shall be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil serv-*

ice and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official functions and courtesies.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13307) was laid on the table.

#### REQUIRING FILING OF SETTLEMENTS IN PATENT INTERFERENCES

Mr. TOLL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12513) to provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences, and for other purposes, with an amendment of the Senate thereto and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 135 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by designating the first and second paragraphs thereof as subsections (a) and (b), respectively, and by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(c) Any agreement or understanding between parties to an interference, including any collateral agreements referred to therein, made in connection with or in contemplation of the termination of the interference, shall be in writing and a true copy thereof filed in the Patent Office before the termination of the interference as between the said parties to the agreement or understanding. If any party filing the same so requests, the copy shall be kept separate from the file of the interference, and made available only to Government agencies on written request, or to any person on a showing of good cause. Failure to file the copy of such agreement or understanding shall render permanently unenforceable such agreement or understanding and any patent of such parties involved in the interference or any patent subsequently issued on any application of such parties so involved. The Commissioner may, however, on a showing of good cause for failure to file within the time prescribed, permit the filing of the agreement or understanding during the six-month period subsequent to the termination of the interference as between the parties to the agreement or understanding.

"The Commissioner shall give notice to the parties or their attorneys of record, a reasonable time prior to said termination, of the filing requirement of this section. If the Commissioner gives such notice at a later time, irrespective of the right to file such agreement or understanding within the six-month period on a showing of good cause, the parties may file such agreement or understanding within sixty days of the receipt of such notice.

"Any discretionary action of the Commissioner under this subsection shall be reviewable under section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act."

Mr. McCULLOCH (during the reading of the Senate amendments). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that









Public Law 87-841  
87th Congress, S. 3679  
October 18, 1962

## An Act

76 STAT. 1078.

Authorizing an appropriation to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to hold a World Food Congress in the United States in 1963.

Whereas the President, in giving his full endorsement and support of the United States Government's food-for-peace program and for the freedom-from-hunger campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, recognized the necessity for emphasizing the willingness of the United States Government to share its food abundance and agricultural knowledge; and

Whereas the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to a resolution of the tenth FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to make preparations for a World Food Congress in 1963 to mark the midpoint of the five-year world-wide freedom-from-hunger campaign and the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference, which resulted in the establishment of the FAO; and

Whereas the freedom-from-hunger campaign in the United States is sponsored by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Incorporated, and by the American Food for Peace Council through its Freedom-From-Hunger Committee; and

Whereas the United States food-for-peace program and the FAO's freedom-from-hunger campaign are both directed toward the promotion of international cooperation and good will through the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition; and

Whereas the Congress will bring together a wide cross section of participants in these activities, review the progress of the campaign, focus attention on current and future problems involved in providing adequate food to meet the needs of the world's rapidly expanding population, and consider and recommend measures and policies necessary for this purpose; and

Whereas it is particularly fitting that the United States of America should cooperate with the FAO to convene a World Food Congress to further the programs of both the food-for-peace program and the freedom-from-hunger campaign; and

Whereas the United States of America as the inviting government is expected to provide the conference facilities and to pay certain expenses not borne by the FAO; Therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$300,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States. Funds appropriated pursuant to this authorization shall be available for advance contribution or reimbursement to the Food and Agricul-

World Food  
Congress.  
Appropriation  
for expenses.

ture Organization of the United Nations for certain costs incurred by the Organization in holding the World Food Congress in the United States and shall be available for expenses incurred by the Department of State, on behalf of the United States as host government, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 11); travel expenses; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and official functions and courtesies.

40 Stat. 1270.  
44 USC 111.

Contributions  
accepted.

76 STAT. 1078.  
76 STAT. 1079.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to accept and use contributions of funds, property, services, and facilities for the purpose of organizing and holding the World Food Congress in the United States.

Approved October 18, 1962.





